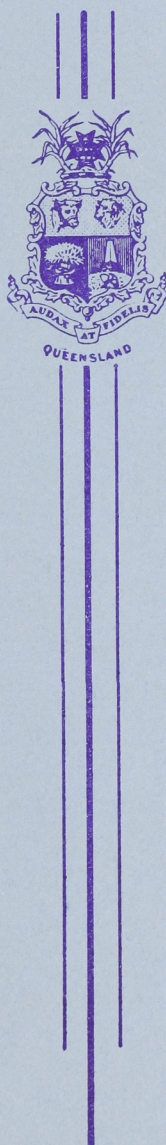
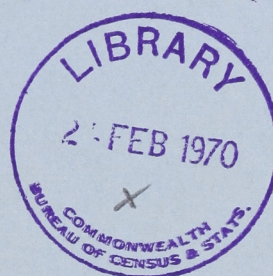


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S.R. 83/69

DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION
1856 - 1966



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DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1856-1966SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

Before the 1966 Census, populations of capital cities were based on aggregations of the populations of local authority areas, or, where these extended far beyond urbanised development, of portions of local authority areas. Statistically, then, the capital city populations were not regarded as strictly comparable because of the varying proportion of the areas predominantly used or developed for urban purposes.

In order to present statistics for capital cities on a basis which would make such populations comparable with each other and comparable with city populations determined in other countries, the Commonwealth Statistician requested Dr Linge and Professor Learmonth of the Australian National University to make recommendations for the assessment of urban populations in ways which could be uniformly determined and acceptable for purposes of interstate and international comparison.

Recommendations in a report by Dr Linge on "The Delimitation of Urban Boundaries" were adopted by the Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians of Australia in August 1965.

These recommendations provided, among other things, that for each capital city an outer and an inner boundary should be determined.

(a) The outer boundary should be designed "to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of at least 20 to 30 years". It should delimit for that period "the region expected to be in close contact with the inner urban area, after making allowances for further urban development, including satellite towns, improvements in transport, and other factors. As far as possible, this region should be composed of complete Local Government Areas, have well defined boundaries, and have a sensible shape. It should take into account the needs of planners".

The Statisticians' Conference further resolved that each region, when defined, should be treated as a Statistical Division, known by the name of the relevant capital city, and that all statistical series for which metropolitan information had previously been given should be published for the Statistical Division, and separately by Local Government Areas within it where available.

Details of the area defined as the Brisbane Statistical Division are set out in Section II below and in the map on page 11.

(b) The inner boundary is intended to delimit the extent of urban development within the capital city statistical division at each Census. It is intended as a moving boundary to be adjusted at each successive Census to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth within the preceding intercensal period. The area so enclosed is known as the Metropolitan Area for the relevant capital city.

The boundaries of a Metropolitan Area are defined as including all contiguous Census collector's districts which have a population density of 500 or more per square mile, and such other contiguous areas which may not reach this density criterion but which are used for urban purposes such as factories, airports, institutions, and cemeteries.



The purpose of the present publication is to portray approximately the development of the Brisbane Statistical Division and the Brisbane Metropolitan Area by estimating comparative population figures for all previous Queensland Censuses.

This comparison, in summarised form, is set out in Table 1. Details of the methods used and more detailed estimates for subdivisions of the Statistical Division are given in Sections II and III.

Table 1 - Development within the Brisbane Statistical Division

Census Date	Population		Area of B.M.A.	Density of Population (Persons per Square Mile)		Proportion of State Population Within	
	B.S.D. ^a	B.M.A. ^b		B.S.D.	B.M.A.	B.S.D.	B.M.A.
	No.	No.	Sq Miles	No.	No.	%	%
1831	1,241 ^c	-	-	1	-	100.0	-
1845	1,599	995	1.56	2	638	72.4	45.0
1856	8,920	3,840	3.87	9	992	52.8	22.7
1861	13,180	5,900	5.35	14	1,103	45.2	19.6
1864	24,330	11,920	5.65	26	2,110	39.6	19.4
1868	33,000	15,240	7.61	35	2,003	33.0	15.3
1871	38,226	18,180	9.52	40	1,910	31.7	15.1
1876	51,542	28,369	12.13	54	2,339	29.7	16.4
1881	62,083	37,127	17.00	65	2,184	29.0	17.4
1886	101,272	68,240	28.38	106	2,405	31.3	21.1
1891	125,123	88,083	34.84	131	2,528	31.6	22.4
1901	145,384	103,756	37.68	152	2,754	29.1	20.8
1911	175,487	127,406	46.65	183	2,731	29.0	21.0
1921	257,905	192,167	67.57	269	2,844	34.1	25.4
1933	341,625	262,850	77.11	357	3,409	36.1	27.7
1947	457,462	379,391	111.88	478	3,391	41.3	34.3
1954	575,205	486,910	141.30	601	3,446	43.6	36.9
1961	692,634	587,634	176.16	723	3,336	45.6	38.7
1966	777,674	718,822	235.86	812	3,048	46.7	43.2

a Brisbane Statistical Division (fixed area of 957.30 square miles).

b Brisbane Metropolitan Area.

c Including 1,066 convicts.

SECTION II - BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Description of the Area

The area regarded as being in close daily social and economic contact with the capital city urban area and as likely to incorporate all the associated urban development for the next two or three decades was defined at the 1966 Census as incorporating the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of six surrounding Shires. It covers an area of 957 square miles made up as follows:

<u>Local Authority</u>		<u>Area</u> Sq Miles
City of Brisbane (All)	..	385.00
City of Ipswich (All)	..	47.00
City of Redcliffe (All)	..	13.53
Shire of Albert (Part)	..	65.46
Shire of Beaudesert (Part)	..	93.02
Shire of Caboolture (Part)	..	77.59
Shire of Moreton (Part)	..	55.06
Shire of Pine Rivers (Part)	..	137.70
Shire of Redland (Part)	..	82.94
<u>Total</u>		<u>957.30</u>

Topographically, as is shown in the map on page 12, the area is made up of the lower Bremer and Brisbane River Valleys and the flatter coastal areas north to the Caboolture River and south to the Albert and Logan Rivers.

The boundary of this area may be briefly described as:

The Caboolture River from its mouth to Gregor's Creek and including the Town of Caboolture, thence by Gregor's Creek, Lindsay's Road, Ocean View Road, Old Northern Highway, Terror's Creek, Leacy's Creek Road, North Pine River, Sandy Creek, Samsonvale Road, Pinedale Road, Buckby Road, Aspley-Clear Mountain Road, Strathpine-Samford Road, South Pine River, Mt Nebo, Esk Shire boundary, D'Aguilar Range, Cabbage Tree Creek, Lake Manchester, Brisbane River, Coal Creek, Riverside-Pine Mountain Road, Sherlock's Road, Pine Mountain Road, Brisbane Valley Road, Munition Dump Road and extension to Bremer River, boundaries between Moreton Shire and the City of Ipswich, Moreton Shire and the City of Brisbane, Moreton Shire and Beaudesert Shire, Goodna-Greenbank Road, Oxley Creek, road forming southern boundary of Portion 429, Parish of Perry, Greenbank Road again, Mt Lindesay Highway, Logan River, Ooah Creek, Albert-Beaudesert Shire boundary, Albert River, Logan River to its mouth, thence along the mainland coast including Coochiemudlo Island to the mouth of the Caboolture River.

Population Growth

As the Brisbane Statistical Division was only defined for the 1966 Census, precise figures for the population within the area are not available for earlier Censuses. Population at earlier Censuses was counted within Census Districts which varied in description, size, and boundaries from Census to Census. However, by aggregating at each Census the populations of those Districts whose boundaries lay wholly within the area now delineated, and adding appropriate proportions of the populations of those Districts which were only partly within that area, it was possible to obtain fairly reasonable estimates of the total population within the fixed area at each Census date.

The estimation was assisted by the fact that certain topographical features had remained as constant boundaries throughout the period despite changing names or subdivisions. The population of the whole Statistical Division could be assessed reasonably accurately since the Caboolture, Brisbane, and Logan Rivers and the D'Aguilar Range were accepted as boundaries in all subdivisional schemes. Similarly, since the North and South Pine Rivers, Nundah Creek, Kedron Brook, Enoggera Creek, Ithaca Creek, Oxley Creek, the Brisbane River, Bulimba Creek, and Tingalpa Creek were constantly recurring boundaries, populations of the areas between them could be fairly accurately determined.

Further, certain roads which remained important arteries throughout the period were just as useful as the streams referred to above. These were particularly useful in the area south of the river where development extended outwards between and parallel to the streams, rather than at right angles to the general direction of the streams as in the area north of the river. Such roads were the Ipswich, Logan, and Cleveland Roads, the Oxley-Broadwater Road, the Broadwater-Capalaba Road, and the Ipswich-Logan Road. Further reference to these features is made on pages 5 and 6.

However, such estimates did not suffice to trace the lines and rate of development within the area. It was therefore thought desirable to attempt to estimate populations for subdivisions with constant boundaries, and, for agreement with current statistical series, that these should be the statistical areas and local authority areas as defined for the 1966 Census.

The location and extent of these statistical areas is shown in the map on page 11 and detailed descriptions of their boundaries is available in another publication, S.R. 72/69.

However, some of the statistical areas officially adopted and described in the above publication are geographically large areas with an uneven distribution of population within them. Such are the semi-rural areas of the City of Brisbane, the Cities of Ipswich and Redcliffe, and the parts of the surrounding Shires which come within the Brisbane Statistical Division. In order to more closely analyse the spread of development these statistical areas were, for the purposes of this publication, subdivided into smaller zones wherever there appeared to be significant population density differences. These special subdivisions are marked on the map on page 11 with letters and described in the accompanying notes on page 10.

Estimation of populations within the statistical areas and these additional subdivisions was assisted by the following considerations:

(a) For Censuses for which details were given for subdivisions of the Census Districts, comparison from Census to Census became possible for selected smaller areas once the subdivision identification references at one Census had been identified with the references used at the preceding Censuses.

(b) In the Census publications, information is given not only for Census Districts (and subdivisions in some cases), but also other dissections of the areas, including at different Censuses, State electorates, municipalities and shires, parishes, police districts, towns, townships, and (of importance in some areas) institutions. By plotting on one map Census District boundaries and the boundaries of whatever other districts were published for a particular Census, it was often possible to determine populations in quite small overlapping areas.

(c) For Censuses where detailed locality information was available (1871 and from 1911 onwards), the populations of localities within a Census subdivision could be aggregated to give sub-totals representing individual statistical areas within the subdivision. The results could be used to frame a suitably amended proportionate dissection of each subdivision for intervening Censuses.

(d) The estimation of intercensal growth of one statistical area vis-a-vis its neighbours was assisted by reference to historical events, such as the opening of relevant railways or bridges permitting a quick development into a new area.

(e) For one Census, the records of votes cast at individual polling-booths at elections close to the Census date were used to assist in distributing the known population of electorates into estimates for component statistical areas.

By these methods and a long process of trial and error, estimates were made for each Census of the population within each statistical area, such that (i) they could be aggregated to known larger Census District, Electorate, Division, or Parish totals, (ii) they could be obtained by aggregating known smaller locality or part-locality figures, and (iii) they showed reasonable historical development. Beyond this, no great degree of accuracy is claimed and the intention is merely to show what could have been the course of development. In the very sparsely populated areas of the early years, total population was so small that quite a large percentage error makes no significant difference.

These estimates are set out in Table 2 starting with the 1871 Census, the earliest for which estimates could be made for all the statistical areas. (Figures for the 1876 and 1886 Censuses have been omitted for space reasons.) Estimates for Censuses earlier than 1871 which could be made with some degree of accuracy are set out below:

<u>Statistical Area</u>				<u>Estimated Population</u>			
				<u>1856</u>	<u>1861</u>	<u>1864</u>	<u>1868</u>
City	..	..	..	2,350	3,450	7,480	9,800
North City	..	..	..	450	650	1,250	1,500
South City	..	..	..	930	1,080	1,590	1,840
Normanby	..	..	..	330	800	1,260	1,715
Other North Side Suburbs ^a	..	..	..	490	955	1,775	3,000
Western Suburbs	..	..	..	95	195	590	1,060
East Brisbane	..	..	..	265	425	740	870
Other South Side Suburbs	..	..	..	255	345	710	1,410
Other Areas in Brisbane City ^b	..	..	..	180	340	935	1,595
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total City of Brisbane	..	..	..	5,345	8,240	16,330	22,790
City of Ipswich	..	..	..	3,070	4,100	5,840	6,610
Albert Shire (Part)	..	..	}	185	335	950	1,660
Beaudesert Shire (Part)	..	..			
Caboolture Shire (Part)	..	..	}	55	135	510	1,060
Pine Rivers Shire (Part)	..	..			
City of Redcliffe	..	..	..	190	230	330	410
Moreton Shire (Part)	..	..	..	75	140	370	470
Redland Shire (Part)	..	..	..	<hr/>
<u>Total Brisbane Statistical Division</u>				<u>8,920</u>	<u>13,180</u>	<u>24,330</u>	<u>33,000</u>

a Including northern bayside suburbs.

b Including Wynnum.

While Brisbane was growing rapidly as the capital, commercial centre, and chief port of an expanding Colony and State, the pattern of its internal development was determined by its lines of communication and its topography. Some of these factors can be traced in growth patterns of individual areas shown in Table 2 (pages 7 to 9).

Not long after Brisbane's establishment as a penal settlement, Ipswich was settled as a source of limestone for mortar and cement, and in the years that followed grew into a separate town. The two towns were linked by roads, one south of the Brisbane River through Oxley, and one north of the river through the western suburbs and Moggill. They were each linked to the competing small ports of Lytton, Cleveland, and the Logan River. It was these roads which determined the lines of development in the southern and western areas.

Settlement followed the main Ipswich Road through Kangaroo Point, Annerley, Oxley, and Goodna. Kangaroo Point developed early because of the ferry crossing and remained an integral part of the Municipality of North Brisbane for many years. Development in the South Brisbane-Dutton Park area awaited the building of a bridge and a new line of access to Woolloongabba and the Ipswich Road. (A temporary wooden bridge opened in 1865 was destroyed by flood in 1869. The first Victoria Bridge opened in 1874.) West End remained off the main stream of development much longer still. Oxley developed early as the junction of the Ipswich-Brisbane and Ipswich-Cleveland roads.

The second Brisbane-Ipswich Road led to the early settlement of the Toowong, Indooroopilly, and Moggill areas. As a result, Moggill had a population of 470 by 1871, but with the opening of the railway this declined and by 1961 was very little greater. The railway, however, led to rapid further development of the Toowong and Indooroopilly areas.

Legislation in the 1860s encouraged the rapid development of sugar growing in areas such as the Logan and Albert Rivers, Redland Bay, Cleveland, Hemmant, Indooroopilly, Oxley, and Sherwood. Roads from both Brisbane and Ipswich to these areas led to settlements along them which have thus a longer history, if a slower growth, than many of the inner suburbs. Such roads were the Brisbane-Eight Mile Plains-Kingston-Waterford-Beenleigh Road, the Brisbane-Belmont-Capalaba (then called Tingalpa)-Ormiston-Cleveland Road, the Ipswich-Goodna-Brownsleigh-Waterford Road, the Ipswich-Goodna-Oxley-Cooper's Plains-Broadwater-Mt Petrie-Capalaba Road. Despite the decline in sugar growing in these areas, these places have survived with fluctuating fortunes as industries and communications changed. (Sugar growing reached an early peak in 1875 when the rust disease caused a check for 3-4 years. A further check in 1883-84 led to the decline of the plantations. The most noticeable effect was on the population of the Hemmant-Tingalpa area where the population increased from 483 in 1871 to 817 in 1876 before declining to 460 in 1881. Similar peaks in 1876 occurred in the Logan, Albert, and Redland areas.)

On the north side, development was largely determined by the eastward direction of the streams. Breakfast Creek proved an early barrier. A bridge on Bowen Bridge Road led to Windsor (O'Connelltown) and thence to Albion and Hamilton. Further northern development was checked by Kedron Brook for a lengthy period. Nundah and Cabbage Tree Creeks hindered access to Sandgate and fostered the earlier development of the Nudgee area.

The difficulty of crossing the coastal streams forced movement to the north-westwards through the more hilly, headwater areas. The northern highway led through Samford and Dayboro and suburban development occurred along this route through Kelvin Grove and Enoggera.

As each successive stream was bridged, development spread northwards along the coastal area as far as the next barrier stream, and each successive bridging permitted a more northerly westward connection to the northern highway, which alone gave access to areas still further north. Thus Lawnton-Strathpine was the main North Pine settlement for years after the early sugar growing boom, when Petrie was a smaller settlement beyond Young's Crossing. In this period, the Clear Mountain Road gave all weather access to the northern road. With the bridging of the Pine River this gave way to the Petrie-Dayboro Road and, as coastal development spread northward and the Caboolture River was bridged, to the Caboolture-Kilcoy Road. As a result of these factors, the Samford-Samsonvale-Dayboro-Mt Pleasant area in the western part of Pine Rivers Shire grew rapidly in population from about 300 in 1871 to about 1,600 at the turn of the century.

while the rest of the Shire grew from approximately 600 to about 1,700. Later, the western part declined to 1,500 and now has a population of about 1,750, compared with an increasing growth to about 11,500 in the eastern part of the Shire. Similarly, the western part of Caboolture Shire, which had nearly twice the population of the eastern part in 1871, now has only a little over one-quarter of the population of the eastern part.

Part of these developments, of course, was due to the growth of the railway system. Despite the necessary bridging, railways could be more economically built on the more level coastal plain and suburban development followed. After some delay occasioned by the lobbying of the then thriving river transport interests, Ipswich was connected to Corinda in 1874 and to Brisbane in 1875. Brisbane was connected to Sandgate in 1882, Caboolture in 1888, Ascot Racecourse in 1891, Pinkenba in 1896, Enoggera in 1899, and Samford in 1918. South Brisbane was linked with Corinda in 1884, Beenleigh in 1885, and Cleveland in 1889. Population figures in Table 2 reflect the results of these developments.

Table 2 - Population in the Brisbane Statistical Division at Various Censuses
(Estimated Distribution in Statistical Areas and Local Authorities within the Boundaries Existing at the 1966 Census)

Statistical Area or Local Authority Area	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Brisbane Statistical Division ..	38,226	62,083	125,123	145,384	175,487	257,905	341,625	457,462	575,205	692,634	777,674
Central City Areas ..	15,558	24,713	46,318	51,489	58,240	65,467	69,261	80,437	71,021	62,332	59,650
City ..	10,129	15,374	18,781	20,156	22,699	19,037	18,853	21,391	17,938	12,771	11,349
North City ..	2,582	5,422	10,763	13,174	14,348	19,932	22,626	27,983	25,308	22,351	22,008
South City ..	2,847	3,917	16,774	18,159	21,193	26,498	27,782	31,063	27,775	27,210	26,293
North Side Inner Suburbs	3,324	7,892	20,836	25,657	31,230	49,270	64,609	77,559	75,413	77,402	76,827
Ascot ..	351	1,355	3,082	5,136	7,412	10,674	14,345	16,865	16,095	16,617	16,450
Fernberg ..	197	485	3,720	4,757	5,573	6,470	8,239	10,897	10,562	10,896	11,061
Ithaca ..	97	942	2,472	3,204	3,770	4,546	7,355	8,767	9,692	10,435	10,433
Meeandah ..	161	240	396	529	779	1,910	1,323	1,876	2,029	1,740	1,646
Newmarket ..	168	457	1,378	1,413	1,461	4,972	7,732	10,675	11,302	12,464	12,212
Normanby ..	2,109	3,882	7,394	7,765	8,709	12,094	13,104	13,798	11,859	11,233	11,002
Windsor ..	241	531	2,394	2,853	3,526	8,604	12,511	14,681	13,874	14,017	14,023
North Side Outer Suburbs	1,378	2,884	7,088	9,118	12,189	24,114	42,353	67,166	106,581	136,882	157,808
Ashgrove ..	63	313	428	610	897	1,735	4,482	8,393	9,085	9,343	9,161
Aspley ..	89	130	187	254	325	564	617	803	1,105	1,511	1,924
Bald Hills ..	130	194	292	361	435	586	610	770	1,316	2,203	2,879
Banyo ..	60	108	250	409	575	953	1,615	3,088	5,434	6,707	7,640
Chermside ..	103	181	488	649	811	1,131	2,319	5,055	15,215	19,972	26,189
Enoggera ..	137	156	410	501	716	1,601	3,914	6,057	10,064	11,467	11,303
Geebung ..	128	157	427	670	902	1,006	1,264	1,806	7,296	13,358	17,850
Hendra ..	127	247	880	942	991	3,024	4,547	6,230	6,901	7,343	7,251
Kalinga ..	67	318	1,605	2,213	3,663	5,162	6,410	7,983	7,398	7,632	7,590
Kedron ..	50	321	692	834	968	1,440	5,463	10,210	12,595	12,999	12,958
Mitchelton ..	25	128	216	232	252	1,125	1,972	3,708	9,094	13,183	13,998
Nundah ..	331	530	1,084	1,309	1,525	5,192	8,232	11,234	13,885	15,615	15,609
Stafford ..	47	51	72	81	91	390	639	1,075	5,863	12,467	17,692
The Gap ..	21	50	57	53	38	205	269	754	1,330	3,082	5,764
Western Suburbs ..	1,164	1,965	7,059	7,684	9,962	17,079	25,590	33,160	46,616	66,749	80,698
Corinda ..	184	403	956	1,023	1,199	2,985	5,036	6,676	9,668	11,396	12,643
Darra ..	171	191	138	114	111	556	700	690	2,309	3,485	4,232
Graceville ..	71	208	501	534	644	1,423	3,343	4,201	6,225	7,221	7,542
Inala ..	19	13	45	40	45	71	216	635	2,801	12,278	18,705
Indooroopilly ..	301	487	1,603	1,915	2,581	4,329	6,790	8,681	11,182	14,032	15,321
Kenmore ..	130	215	462	389	343	320	534	525	907	2,205	5,646
St Lucia ..	94	149	608	669	658	1,014	1,652	2,101	4,268	6,385	6,955
Toowong ..	194	299	2,746	3,000	4,381	6,381	7,319	9,651	9,256	9,747	9,654
South Side Inner Suburbs	953	3,687	8,767	10,210	12,316	19,006	26,755	31,320	34,762	37,530	38,236
Balmoral ..	48	337	1,688	2,194	2,819	5,677	10,350	13,868	15,104	15,627	15,758
East Brisbane ..	867	3,293	6,701	7,559	8,956	11,019	12,528	12,438	11,230	10,958	10,780
Morningside ..	38	57	378	457	541	2,310	3,877	5,014	8,428	10,945	11,698

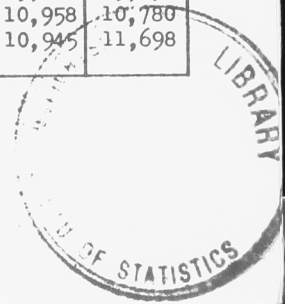


Table 2 - Population in the Brisbane Statistical Division of Various Censuses (continued)
(Estimated Distribution in Statistical Areas and Local Authorities
within the Boundaries Existing at the 1966 Census)

Statistical Area or Local Authority Area	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
<u>South Side Outer Suburbs</u>	<u>1,623</u>	<u>3,410</u>	<u>8,537</u>	<u>10,021</u>	<u>12,180</u>	<u>24,698</u>	<u>43,953</u>	<u>71,836</u>	<u>107,127</u>	<u>140,982</u>	<u>159,630</u>
Archerfield ..	47	84	68	61	52	96	120	134	502	1,150	2,278
Camp Hill ..	36	66	521	594	791	2,151	5,182	7,669	10,986	12,481	12,392
Carina ..	123	319	344	351	307	235	315	343	3,059	5,437	6,682
Chatsworth ..	33	90	492	527	599	1,402	2,847	7,247	13,202	15,245	14,942
Cooper's Plains ..	117	221	471	440	489	1,257	1,753	3,402	7,533	11,782	16,817
Ekibin ..	436	1,519	2,357	3,241	4,282	6,605	9,448	11,705	11,501	13,019	13,224
Greenslopes ..	113	170	1,692	2,014	2,344	5,514	10,477	13,686	13,478	13,411	13,351
Holland Park ..	35	50	110	148	134	779	1,440	5,848	11,831	19,852	22,645
Moorooka ..	200	236	556	604	745	1,801	2,935	8,559	12,571	15,006	16,801
Mount Gravatt ..	46	78	121	144	155	175	523	1,170	3,350	9,006	12,638
Murarrie ..	17	68	312	215	170	364	404	898	2,162	2,989	3,551
Tarragindi ..	22	19	46	59	69	626	2,018	2,607	7,032	10,492	12,540
Yeronga ..	398	490	1,447	1,623	2,043	3,693	6,491	8,568	9,920	11,112	11,769
<u>Bayside</u> ..	<u>671</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>2,964</u>	<u>5,169</u>	<u>7,421</u>	<u>15,884</u>	<u>20,877</u>	<u>29,731</u>	<u>40,889</u>	<u>48,962</u>	<u>52,908</u>
Boondall ..	62	70	82	97	131	685	814	1,100	2,240	3,010	4,246
Nudgee ..	351	528	689	835	934	1,004	1,800	2,640	2,772	3,189	2,850
Subdivision: A ..	151	328	469	605	697	769	1,335	1,913	2,082	2,199	1,918
B ..	200	200	220	230	237	235	465	727	690	990	932
Sandgate ..	155	555	1,756	2,274	3,051	6,273	7,639	12,057	16,889	20,756	22,621
Wynnum ..	103	208	437	1,963	3,305	7,922	10,624	13,934	18,988	22,007	23,191
<u>Other Brisbane City</u> ..	<u>1,711</u>	<u>2,224</u>	<u>2,707</u>	<u>2,862</u>	<u>3,453</u>	<u>4,853</u>	<u>6,350</u>	<u>10,821</u>	<u>19,911</u>	<u>22,829</u>	<u>30,465</u>
Western ..	520	723	846	552	674	861	875	1,396	1,702	2,760	3,943
Subdivision: A ..	478	568	388	263	256	230	219	345	376	519	969
B ..	19	95	384	221	298	498	455	879	1,098	1,944	2,624
C ..	23	60	74	68	120	133	201	172	228	297	350
South-Western ..	390	642	842	1,157	1,554	1,789	2,237	3,467	8,155	5,587	7,128
Subdivision: A ..	342	609	812	1,130	1,514	1,699	2,109	3,225	7,132	4,172	5,082
B ..	48	33	30	27	40	90	128	242	1,023	1,415	2,046
South-Eastern ..	233	304	448	434	455	970	1,290	2,378	3,993	5,576	7,513
Subdivision: A ..	115	161	268	226	258	389	405	1,062	1,533	2,148	2,818
B ..	118	143	180	208	197	498	740	1,040	2,008	2,468	3,396
C ..	568	555	571	719	770	83	145	276	452	960	1,299
Eastern ..	483	460	448	560	605	962	1,298	1,960	2,671	4,252	5,941
Subdivision: A ..	85	95	123	159	165	271	650	1,620	3,390	4,654	5,940
B ..											
<u>Total Brisbane City</u> ..	<u>26,382</u>	<u>48,136</u>	<u>104,276</u>	<u>122,210</u>	<u>146,991</u>	<u>220,371</u>	<u>299,748</u>	<u>402,030</u>	<u>502,320</u>	<u>593,668</u>	<u>656,222</u>
<u>Cities Other than Brisbane</u>											
<u>Ipswich</u> ..	<u>7,768</u>	<u>9,147</u>	<u>13,594</u>	<u>15,867</u>	<u>19,890</u>	<u>25,856</u>	<u>27,979</u>	<u>32,394</u>	<u>38,953</u>	<u>48,679</u>	<u>54,531</u>
Subdivision: A ..	4,762	5,699	7,625	8,637	9,648	11,103	11,393	11,915	11,661	12,348	12,040
B ..	584	696	1,074	1,225	1,906	2,373	2,735	3,604	4,279	5,571	6,718
C ..	231	239	362	435	567	727	815	820	2,026	3,228	3,910
D ..	663	650	1,478	1,998	3,219	6,090	6,860	9,010	11,606	14,818	16,174
E ..	94	179	258	354	915	1,120	1,390	1,762	2,575	3,956	5,026
F ..	50	80	110	142	150	157	165	155	173	177	180
G ..	553	572	1,425	1,569	1,676	2,219	2,472	2,763	3,392	4,589	5,363
H ..	80	102	120	165	160	170	179	193	207	314	359
I ..	65	105	215	362	571	569	428	471	677	752	751
J ..	352	500	650	704	774	928	1,042	1,169	1,426	2,100	2,713
K ..	334	325	277	276	304	400	500	532	931	826	1,297
<u>Redcliffe</u> ..	<u>118</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>1,631</u>	<u>2,008</u>	<u>8,871</u>	<u>13,857</u>	<u>21,674</u>	<u>27,327</u>
Subdivision: A ..	118	217	314	393	747	1,583	1,888	7,494	10,898	15,351	17,369
B ..								60	425	1,297	3,748
C ..			38	35	40	48	40	895	2,275	4,806	5,894
D ..							20	57	110	220	316

Table 2 - Population in the Brisbane Statistical Division at Various Censuses (continued)
 (Estimated Distribution in Statistical Areas and Local Authorities
 within the Boundaries Existing at the 1966 Census)

Statistical Area or Local Authority Area	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
<u>Shires</u>											
<u>Albert</u>	<u>1,172</u>	<u>1,211</u>	<u>1,586</u>	<u>1,638</u>	<u>1,605</u>	<u>1,677</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>2,274</u>	<u>3,620</u>	<u>5,342</u>	<u>7,351</u>
Subdivision: A ..	73	303	536	664	733	729	752	975	1,375	1,772	2,026
B ..	133	166	103	77	185	193	175	134	199	179	179
C ..	478	221	302	179	158	153	172	149	165	178	208
D ..	52	68	85	90	96	113	175	273	668	1,258	2,351
E ..	145	197	219	246	154	214	200	480	965	1,582	2,134
F ..	291	256	341	382	279	275	272	263	248	373	453
<u>Beaudesert</u> ..	<u>506</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>926</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>916</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>1,435</u>	<u>2,337</u>
Subdivision: A ..	22	50	105	99	147	166	172	189	307	476	846
B ..	212	224	210	297	358	416	457	447	525	648	1,143
C ..	272	219	298	338	421	307	287	235	261	311	348
<u>Caboolture</u> ..	<u>521</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>943</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>1,161</u>	<u>1,465</u>	<u>1,781</u>	<u>1,993</u>	<u>2,858</u>	<u>4,149</u>	<u>5,194</u>
Subdivision: A ..	56	99	248	335	623	794	958	1,218	1,649	2,068	2,543
B ..	305	250	298	318	316	362	449	289	432	515	587
C ..	160	108	397	340	222	309	374	486	777	1,566	2,064
<u>Moreton</u> ..	<u>555</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>948</u>
Subdivision: A ..	161	195	398	220	189	243	411	364	373	377	372
B ..	319	164	150	140	169	177	139	210	270	289	418
C ..	75	87	82	71	118	107	122	113	148	134	158
<u>Pine Rivers</u> ..	<u>706</u>	<u>1,325</u>	<u>1,961</u>	<u>1,945</u>	<u>2,190</u>	<u>2,884</u>	<u>3,493</u>	<u>3,511</u>	<u>5,053</u>	<u>7,695</u>	<u>12,242</u>
Subdivision: A ..	71	133	172	254	325	732	797	516	570	637	755
B ..	125	223	158	172	296	387	565	548	677	1,064	2,649
C ..	379	586	820	758	483	546	575	824	1,109	1,578	2,416
D ..					234	162	138	153	352	838	1,505
E ..	124	344	514	507	576	668	782	559	618	721	908
F ..	7	39	280	239	258	369	596	851	1,590	2,600	3,530
G ..	-	-	17	15	18	20	40	60	137	257	479
<u>Redland</u> ..	<u>498</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,461</u>	<u>2,605</u>	<u>3,282</u>	<u>4,831</u>	<u>6,660</u>	<u>9,192</u>	<u>11,522</u>
Subdivision: A ..	291	368	462	396	543	921	1,012	1,491	1,925	2,333	2,749
B ..	14	16	49	58	34	124	266	370	539	924	1,207
C ..			203	240	366	752	994	1,512	2,095	2,813	3,770
D ..	19	25	58	44	74	84	101	181	566	1,200	1,569
E ..	49	40	143	134	284	574	770	782	984	1,287	1,518
F ..	125	202	253	266	160	150	139	495	551	635	709

Key to Statistical Areas of Brisbane Statistical Division

City of Brisbane

Central City Areas

- 1 City
- 2 North City
- 3 South City

North Side Inner Suburbs

- 4 Ascot
- 5 Fernberg
- 6 Ithaca
- 7 Meeandah
- 8 Newmarket
- 9 Normanby
- 10 Windsor

North Side Outer Suburbs

- 11 Ashgrove
- 12 Aspley
- 13 Bald Hills
- 14 Banyo
- 15 Chermside
- 16 Enoggera
- 17 Geebung
- 18 Hendra
- 19 Kalinga
- 20 Kedron
- 21 Mitchelton
- 22 Nundah
- 23 Stafford
- 24 The Gap

Western Suburbs

- 25 Corinda
- 26 Darra
- 27 Graceville
- 28 Inala
- 29 Indooroopilly
- 30 Kenmore
- 31 St Lucia
- 32 Toowong

South Side Inner Suburbs

- 33 Balmoral
- 34 East Brisbane
- 35 Morningside

South Side Outer Suburbs

- 36 Archerfield
- 37 Camp Hill
- 38 Carina
- 39 Chatsworth
- 40 Cooper's Plains
- 41 Ekibin
- 42 Greenslopes
- 43 Holland Park
- 44 Moorooka
- 45 Mount Gravatt
- 46 Murarrie
- 47 Tarragindi
- 48 Yeronga

Bayside

- 49 Boondall
- 50 Nudgee
 - A Nudgee Beach; Cribb Island
 - B Rest of Area

51 Sandgate

52 Wynnum

Other Brisbane City

53 Western

- A Moggill
- B Pullenvale; Brookfield; Gold Creek; Mt Coot-tha
- C Enoggera Creek; Upper Kedron; Ferny Grove

54 South-Western

- A Jindalee; Wacol; Gailes
- B Ellen Grove; Richlands; Blunder; Brown's Plains

55 South-Eastern

- A Belmont; Capalaba; Upper Tingalpa; Rochedale
- B Eight Mile Plains; Kuraby; Runcorn
- C Brown's Plains; Woodridge

56 Eastern

- A Hemmant; Tingalpa; West Manly
- B Tingalpa; Gumdale; Capalaba

Areas Outside the City of Brisbane

57 City of Ipswich

- A Chermside Rd, Salisbury Rd, River St, Bremer River, W.M. Hughes St, Down St, Delacy St, Bremer River - i.e. City Boundary 1881-1916
- B Brassall; Tivoli - (Ironpot Creek to Bremer River)
- C Wulkuraka; Leichhardt
- D East Ipswich; Newtown; Booval; Silkstone
- E Churchill; Raceview
- F Bundamba Creek to Six Mile Creek - south of Sub.G
- G Blackstone; Bundamba; Dinmore; Riverview; New Chum
- H Bundamba Creek to Brisbane River - north of Sub.G
- I Redbank
- J Goodna
- K Amberley

58 City of Redcliffe

- A East of Donald St, Bell St, Victoria Ave, Anzac Ave, Scarborough Rd, Fifth Ave
- B Hercules Rd, Macdonnell Rd, boundary of Sub.A
- C South and west of Macdonnell Rd and Victoria Ave
- D West of Hercules Rd

59 Albert Shire

- A Beenleigh
- B Eagleby
- C Rest of Boyd Parish
- D Booran; Woodridge; Kingston
- E Kingston; Loganlea; Slack's Creek; Rochedale
- F Loganholme; Carbrook

60 Beaudesert Shire

- A Maclean; Park Ridge; Brownsleigh; Woogaroo; Greenbank
- B Mackenzie Parish
- C Moffatt and Boyd Parishes

61 Caboolture Shire

- A Caboolture Town
- B Part of Shire west of railway
- C Part of Shire east of railway

62 Moreton Shire

- A Kholo Parish
- B Chuwar Parish
- C Brassall Parish

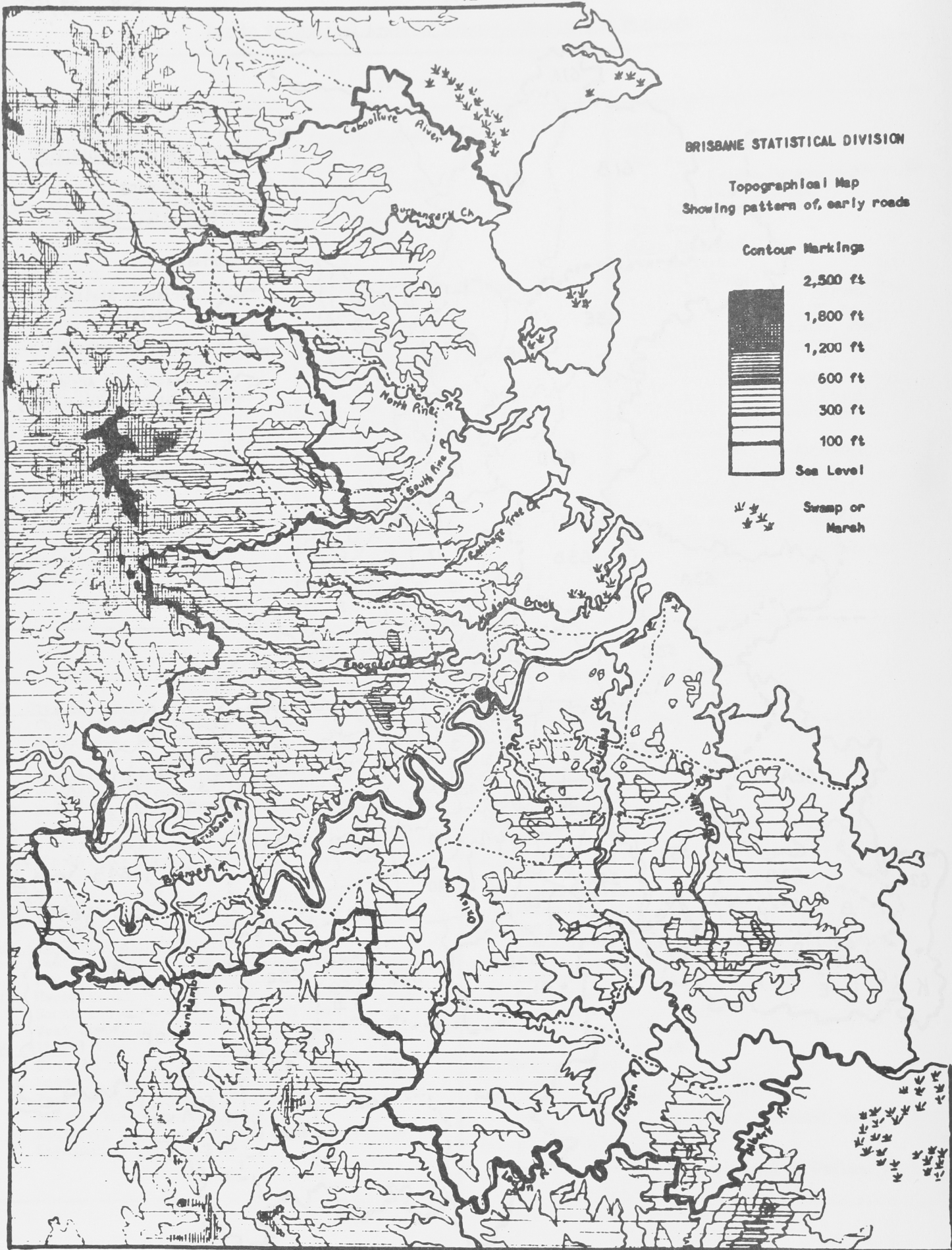
63 Pine Rivers Shire

- A Samford; Camp Mountain; Mt Nebo; Mt Glorious
- B Bunya; Bunyaville; Arana Hills; Albany Creek
- C Lawnton; Strathpine
- D Rest of Warner Parish
- E Dayboro; Whiteside Parish
- F Petrie; Dakabin; Kallangur
- G Rest of Redcliffe Parish

64 Redland Shire

- A Cleveland; Raby Bay; Ormiston
- B Thornlands to Eprapah Creek
- C Wellington Pt; Thorneside; Birkdale; Badgen; Erobin; Capalaba
- D Rest of Capalaba Parish
- E Victoria Pt; Coochiemudlo Island, Redland Bay
- F Redland Parish





Density of Population

Because of the greatly differing areas for which the populations shown in Table 1 have been calculated, it is difficult to appreciate the degree and spread of urbanisation within the area. This is more clearly evident from a study of the comparative density of population expressed as the number of persons per square mile within each of the statistical areas and the subdivisions of them considered above. These density figures are set out in Table 3 (pages 15 to 17), and illustrated in the diagrams which follow that table (pages 18 to 23). The scales used in these diagrams are designed so that the lower level of each density range is double that of the bottom of the preceding range, and are arranged to include 640 persons per square mile as one of the determinant levels so that the top five ranges may be expressed as well in terms of persons per acre.

Density figures permit us to make some interesting analyses of growth rates at different levels of population density. By estimating the particular intercensal year at which the density of each statistical area moved from one category of the scale to the next, the number of years it took the population of the area to double itself at each level could be calculated. While some areas doubled their population rapidly (within two years in some cases), others grew only very slowly taking 30 odd years to double their population. However, averaging these periods at each level of density reveals a vague pattern of development. The average time taken for population to increase from 10 per square mile to 20 per square mile appears to have been about 17 years, while the average time to double from 20 to 40, from 40 to 80, or from 80 to 160 was only 12 years. Once population of an area has reached this level conditions seem to favour a more rapid growth, population doubling in an average period of 10 years from 160 to 320 and from 320 to 640, and an average period of 9 years from 640 to 1,280 per square mile.

Thereafter, however, the change to higher densities slows down, the average period of growth from 2 to 4 persons per acre being 15 years and from 4 to 8 persons per acre 17 years. For population to increase from 8 to 16 persons per acre in the four statistical areas which have passed through this stage of development took an average of 37 years, and in three of these areas population has since declined below the 8 persons per acre level after an average period of 34 years at higher densities.

A number of the statistical areas have reached a peak in their density growth and their populations have actually declined. As is to be expected, these are mostly among the inner, and hence older, areas. These areas are listed below with their estimated peak density and the Census year in which that peak was recorded.

<u>Statistical Area</u>	<u>Peak Density</u> (Persons per Acre)	<u>Census at</u> <u>Which Peak</u> <u>was Recorded</u>	<u>Year in</u> <u>Which Density</u> <u>Reached 2</u> <u>Persons</u> <u>per Acre</u>	<u>Distance of</u> <u>Centre from</u> <u>G.P.O.</u> (Miles)
City	19.6	1911	1856	0.50
East Brisbane	16.5	1933	1874	1.50
Normanby	21.1	1947	1864	1.50
South City	17.7	1947	1876	1.00
North City	13.2	1947	1877	1.25
Windsor	12.2	1947	1891	2.50
Kalinga	12.1	1947	1888	3.75
Ascot	11.7	1947	1890	3.00
Greenslopes	11.4	1947	1919	3.00

<u>Statistical Area</u>	<u>Peak Density</u> (Persons per Acre)	<u>Census at</u> <u>Which Peak</u> <u>was Recorded</u>	<u>Year in</u> <u>Which Density</u> <u>Reached 2</u> <u>Persons</u> <u>per Acre</u>	<u>Distance of</u> <u>Centre from</u> <u>G.P.O.</u> (Miles)
Kedron	12.0	1961	1923	3.25
Chatsworth	11.8	1961	1931	3.25
Fernberg	11.6	1961	1887	2.50
Camp Hill	10.6	1961	1915	3.00
Ashgrove	10.2	1961	1931	3.00
Newmarket	9.9	1961	1913	2.75
Ithaca	9.5	1961	1885	2.50
Enoggera	9.5	1961	1929	3.75
Nundah	9.0	1961	1917	5.00
Toowong	8.4	1961	1889	2.50
Hendra	4.6	1961	1919	3.50
Meeandah	0.7	1954	-	4.00
Nudgee	0.3	1961	-	6.50
Ipswich (Subdivision A)	6.0	1961	1863	1.00

If we ignore the statistical areas of Hendra, Meeandah, and Nudgee, where a decline in density at a low level may be traced to swampy land and to resumptions for the aerodrome and the subsequent noise nuisance due to its proximity, we can generalise that, in the central city areas with small allotments resulting from early subdivision, population attains a density approaching 20 persons per acre before commercial and industrial expansion displaces resident population and causes a decline in density.

In the suburbs, none of the statistical areas reached their peak until 1947 when peak densities of about 12 persons per acre were recorded. These densities, however, were unduly high following a long period of low building activity and new suburban development due to the depression and the war, which resulted in many shared houses with young couples unable to move out into their own homes. On the other hand, somewhat low peak densities were more slowly attained in some areas, particularly in the western suburbs, where the hillier terrain delayed rapid development and prevented the full exploitation of the whole area for residential purposes. Here peak densities of less than 10 persons per acre were recorded at the 1961 Census. Allowing for these factors, it appears that an average suburban area tends to decline in population once a density of about 10 persons per acre has been reached.

The tabulation above lists the dates by which each of the statistical areas had attained a density of 2 persons per acre. This represents the level at which development becomes really suburban rather than semi-rural, i.e. a density between that of Darra and Kenmore at the 1966 Census. Allowing for the decline in the average number of persons per occupied dwelling due to smaller families and lower masculinity, this is equivalent to a density of 235 dwellings per square mile in the 1880s, compared with 320 in 1947 and 345 in 1961.

All the areas (except Ekibin, Ithaca, and Toowong) which had reached this level by 1891 reached their peak density in 1947. Except for Yeronga and Balmoral, all the areas which had attained a density of 2 persons per acre by 1923 reached their peak in 1961, as did the later starting areas of Enoggera, Ashgrove, and Chatsworth.

Table 3 - Density of Population in the Brisbane Statistical Division at Various Censuses
(Persons per Square Mile)

Statistical Area or Local Authority Area	Area (Sq Ml)	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
<u>Brisbane Statistical Division</u> ..	<u>957.30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>812</u>
<u>Central City Areas</u> ..	<u>7.87</u>	<u>1,977</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>5,885</u>	<u>6,542</u>	<u>7,400</u>	<u>8,319</u>	<u>8,801</u>	<u>10,221</u>	<u>9,024</u>	<u>7,920</u>	<u>7,579</u>
City ..	1.81	5,596	8,494	10,376	11,136	12,541	16,518	10,417	11,818	9,910	7,056	6,270
North City ..	3.31	780	1,638	3,252	3,980	4,335	6,022	6,836	8,454	7,646	6,753	5,776
South City ..	2.75	1,035	1,424	6,100	6,603	7,707	9,636	10,103	11,296	10,100	9,895	9,561
<u>North Side Inner Suburbs</u>	<u>14.59</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>1,428</u>	<u>1,759</u>	<u>2,141</u>	<u>3,377</u>	<u>4,428</u>	<u>5,316</u>	<u>5,169</u>	<u>5,305</u>	<u>5,266</u>
Ascot ..	2.25	156	602	1,370	2,283	3,294	4,744	6,416	7,496	7,153	7,385	7,311
Fernberg ..	1.47	134	330	2,531	3,236	3,791	4,401	5,604	7,413	7,185	7,412	7,524
Ithaca ..	1.71	57	551	1,446	1,874	2,497	2,658	4,301	5,127	5,668	6,102	6,101
Meeandah ..	4.30	37	59	92	123	181	445	310	436	472	405	383
Newmarket ..	1.96	86	233	703	721	745	2,537	3,945	5,446	5,766	6,359	6,231
Normanby ..	1.02	2,068	3,806	7,249	7,613	8,048	11,857	12,847	13,527	11,626	11,013	10,786
Windsor ..	1.88	128	282	1,273	1,518	1,876	4,577	6,655	7,809	7,380	7,456	7,459
<u>North Side Outer Suburbs</u>	<u>56.58</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>1,884</u>	<u>2,419</u>	<u>2,789</u>
Ashgrove ..	1.43	44	213	299	427	627	1,213	3,134	5,869	6,353	6,534	6,406
Aspley ..	7.77	11	17	24	33	42	73	79	103	142	194	248
Bald Hills ..	8.46	15	23	35	43	51	69	72	91	156	260	340
Banyo ..	3.13	19	35	80	131	184	304	516	987	1,736	2,143	2,441
Chermside ..	5.94	17	30	83	109	137	190	390	851	2,561	3,362	4,409
Enoggera ..	1.89	72	83	217	265	379	847	2,072	3,205	5,325	6,067	5,980
Geebung ..	3.69	35	43	116	182	244	273	343	489	1,977	3,620	4,837
Hendra ..	2.50	51	99	352	377	396	1,410	1,819	2,492	2,760	2,937	2,900
Kalinga ..	1.03	65	309	1,558	2,149	3,556	5,012	6,223	7,750	7,183	7,410	7,369
Kedron ..	1.69	30	190	409	493	573	852	3,233	6,041	7,453	7,692	7,667
Mitchelton ..	4.89	5	26	44	47	52	230	403	758	1,860	2,696	2,863
Nundah ..	2.70	123	196	401	485	565	1,923	3,049	4,161	5,143	5,783	5,781
Stafford ..	4.20	11	12	17	19	22	93	152	256	1,396	2,968	4,212
The Gap ..	7.26	3	7	8	7	5	28	37	104	183	425	794
<u>Western Suburbs</u> ..	<u>24.86</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>1,029</u>	<u>1,344</u>	<u>1,875</u>	<u>2,685</u>	<u>3,246</u>
Corinda ..	3.14	59	128	304	326	382	951	1,604	2,126	3,079	3,629	4,026
Darra ..	4.08	42	47	34	28	27	136	172	169	566	854	1,037
Graceville ..	1.75	41	119	286	305	368	813	1,910	2,401	3,557	4,126	4,310
Inala ..	4.27	4	3	11	9	11	17	51	149	656	2,875	4,381
Indooroopilly ..	4.42	68	110	363	433	584	979	1,536	1,964	2,530	3,175	3,466
Kenmore ..	4.05	32	53	114	96	85	79	132	130	224	544	1,394
St Lucia ..	1.34	70	111	454	499	491	757	1,233	1,568	3,185	4,765	5,190
Toowong ..	1.81	107	165	1,517	1,657	2,420	3,525	4,044	5,332	5,114	5,385	5,334
<u>South Side Inner Suburbs</u>	<u>6.39</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>1,372</u>	<u>1,598</u>	<u>1,927</u>	<u>2,974</u>	<u>4,187</u>	<u>4,901</u>	<u>5,440</u>	<u>5,873</u>	<u>5,984</u>
Balmoral ..	2.52	19	134	670	871	1,119	2,253	4,107	5,503	5,994	6,201	6,253
East Brisbane ..	1.19	729	2,767	5,631	6,352	7,526	9,260	10,528	10,452	9,437	9,208	9,059
Morningside ..	2.68	14	21	141	171	202	862	1,447	1,871	3,145	4,084	4,365
<u>South Side Outer Suburbs</u>	<u>51.42</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>855</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>2,083</u>	<u>2,736</u>	<u>3,104</u>
Archerfield ..	6.94	7	12	10	9	7	14	17	19	72	166	328
Camp Hill ..	1.84	20	36	283	323	430	1,169	2,816	4,168	5,971	6,783	6,735
Carina ..	4.02	31	79	86	87	76	59	78	85	761	1,352	1,662
Chatsworth ..	2.02	16	45	244	261	297	695	1,409	3,588	6,536	7,547	7,397
Cooper's Plains ..	8.18	14	27	58	54	60	154	214	417	921	1,440	2,056
Ekibin ..	1.57	278	968	1,501	2,064	2,727	4,207	6,018	7,455	7,325	8,292	8,423

Table 3 - Density of Population in the Brisbane Statistical Division at Various Censuses (continued)
(Persons per Square Mile)

Statistical Area or Local Authority Area	Area (Sq. Mi.)	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
<u>South Side Outer Suburbs</u>												
(continued)												
Greenslopes ..	1.87	60	91	905	1,077	1,253	2,949	5,603	7,319	7,207	7,172	7,140
Holland Park ..	3.09	11	16	36	48	43	252	466	1,893	3,829	6,425	7,328
Moorooka ..	7.12	28	33	78	85	105	253	412	1,202	1,766	2,108	2,360
Mount Gravatt ..	6.42	7	12	19	22	24	27	81	182	522	1,403	1,969
Murarrie ..	3.87	4	18	81	56	44	94	104	232	559	772	918
Tarragindi ..	2.31	10	8	20	26	30	271	874	1,129	3,044	4,542	5,429
Yeronga ..	2.17	183	226	667	748	941	1,702	2,991	3,948	4,571	5,121	5,424
<u>Bayside</u> ..	<u>37.66</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,405</u>
Boondall ..	5.79	11	12	14	17	23	118	141	190	387	520	733
Nudgee ..	18.44	19	29	37	45	51	54	98	143	150	173	155
Subdivision: A ..	4.32	35	76	109	140	161	178	309	443	482	509	444
B ..	14.12	14	14	16	16	17	17	33	51	49	70	66
Sandgate ..	5.82	27	95	302	391	524	1,078	1,313	2,072	2,902	3,566	3,887
Wynnum ..	7.61	14	27	57	258	434	1,041	1,396	1,831	2,495	2,892	3,047
<u>Other Brisbane City</u> ..	<u>175.63</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>173</u>
Western ..	73.29	7	10	12	8	9	12	12	19	23	38	54
Subdivision: A ..	11.72	41	49	33	22	22	20	19	29	32	44	83
B ..	41.75	1	2	9	5	7	12	11	21	26	47	63
C ..	19.82	1	3	4	3	6	7	10	9	12	15	18
South Western ..	29.22	13	22	29	40	53	61	77	119	279	191	244
Subdivision: A ..	11.31	30	54	72	100	134	150	186	285	631	369	449
B ..	17.91	3	2	2	2	2	5	7	14	57	79	114
South-Eastern ..	54.11	4	6	8	8	8	18	24	44	74	103	139
Subdivision: A ..	28.73	4	6	9	8	9	14	14	37	53	75	98
B ..	9.95	12	14	18	21	20	50	74	105	202	248	341
C ..	15.43	8	9	12	13	13	5	9	18	29	62	84
Eastern ..	19.01	30	29	30	38	41	65	102	188	319	468	625
Subdivision: A ..	7.57	64	61	59	74	80	127	171	259	353	562	785
B ..	11.44	7	8	11	14	14	24	57	142	296	407	519
<u>Total Brisbane City</u> ..	<u>385.00</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>1,044</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,704</u>
<u>Cities Other than Brisbane</u>												
<u>Ipswich</u> ..	<u>47.00</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>1,036</u>	<u>1,160</u>
Subdivision: A ..	3.19	1,493	1,787	2,390	2,708	3,024	3,481	3,571	3,735	3,655	3,871	3,774
B ..	4.64	126	150	231	264	411	511	589	777	922	1,201	1,448
C ..	3.32	70	72	109	131	171	219	245	247	610	972	1,178
D ..	4.01	165	162	369	498	803	1,519	1,711	2,247	2,894	3,695	4,033
E ..	3.67	26	49	70	96	249	305	379	480	702	1,078	1,369
F ..	4.43	11	18	25	32	34	35	37	35	39	40	41
G ..	6.15	90	93	232	255	273	361	402	449	552	746	872
H ..	3.77	21	27	32	44	42	45	47	51	55	83	95
I ..	6.46	10	16	33	56	88	88	66	73	105	116	116
J ..	3.25	108	154	200	217	238	286	321	360	439	646	835
K ..	4.11	81	79	67	67	74	97	122	129	227	201	316
<u>Redcliffe</u> ..	<u>13.53</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>1,024</u>	<u>1,602</u>	<u>2,020</u>
Subdivision: A ..	2.81	42	77	112	140	266	563	672	2,667	3,878	5,463	6,181
B ..	3.72	-	-	10	9	11	13	16	114	154	349	1,008
C ..	2.70	-	-	14	13	15	18	15	331	843	1,780	2,183
D ..	4.30	-	-	9	8	9	11	5	13	26	51	73

Table 3 - Density of Population in the Brisbane Statistical Division at Various Censuses (continued)
(Persons per Square Mile)

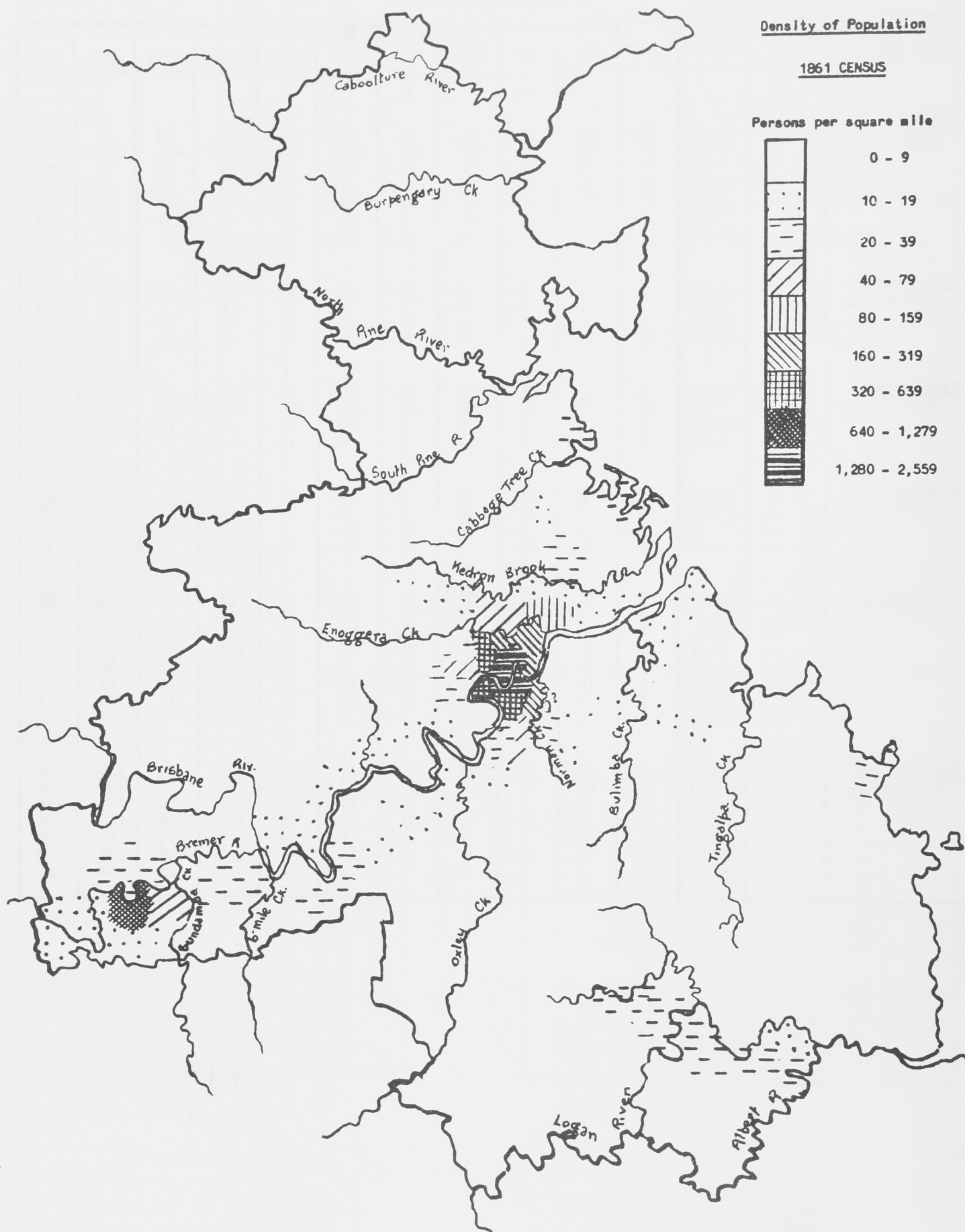
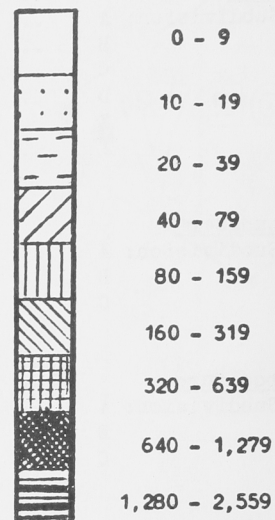
Statistical Area or Local Authority Area	Area (Sq Ml)	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
<u>Shires</u>												
<u>Albert</u> ..	<u>65.46</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>112</u>
Subdivision: A ..	3.05	24	99	176	218	240	239	247	320	451	581	664
B ..	4.30	31	39	24	18	43	45	41	31	46	42	42
C ..	14.03	34	16	22	13	11	11	12	11	12	13	15
D ..	3.37	15	20	25	27	28	34	52	81	198	373	698
E ..	17.89	8	11	12	14	9	12	11	27	54	88	119
F ..	22.82	13	11	15	17	12	12	12	12	11	16	20
<u>Beaulesert</u>												
Subdivision: A ..	<u>93.02</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>25</u>
B ..	44.59	-	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	7	11	19
C ..	35.69	6	6	6	8	10	12	13	13	15	18	32
	12.74	21	17	23	27	33	24	23	18	20	24	27
<u>Caboolture</u>												
Subdivision: A ..	<u>77.59</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>67</u>
B ..	4.40	13	23	56	76	142	180	218	277	375	470	578
C ..	37.43	8	7	8	8	8	10	12	8	12	14	16
	35.76	4	3	11	10	6	9	10	14	22	44	58
<u>Moreton</u> ..												
Subdivision: A ..	<u>55.06</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>
B ..	29.25	6	7	14	8	6	8	14	12	13	13	13
C ..	17.78	18	9	8	8	10	10	8	12	15	16	24
	8.03	9	11	10	9	15	13	15	14	18	17	20
<u>Pine Rivers</u>												
Subdivision: A ..	<u>137.70</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>89</u>
B ..	25.10	3	5	7	10	13	29	32	21	23	25	30
C ..	16.29	8	14	10	11	18	24	35	34	42	65	163
D ..	6.71	56	87	122	113	72	81	86	123	165	235	360
E ..	23.36	16	25	35	32	10	7	6	7	15	36	64
F ..	35.10	4	10	15	14	16	19	22	16	18	21	26
G ..	11.25	1	3	25	21	23	33	53	76	141	231	314
	19.89	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	13	24
<u>Redland</u> ..												
Subdivision: A ..	<u>82.94</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>139</u>
B ..	5.40	54	68	86	73	101	171	187	276	356	432	509
C ..	8.95	2	2	5	6	4	14	30	41	60	103	135
D ..	10.71	2	2	19	22	34	70	93	141	196	263	352
E ..	19.84	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	9	29	60	79
F ..	5.03	10	8	28	27	56	114	153	155	196	256	302
	33.01	4	6	8	8	5	5	4	15	17	19	21

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Density of Population

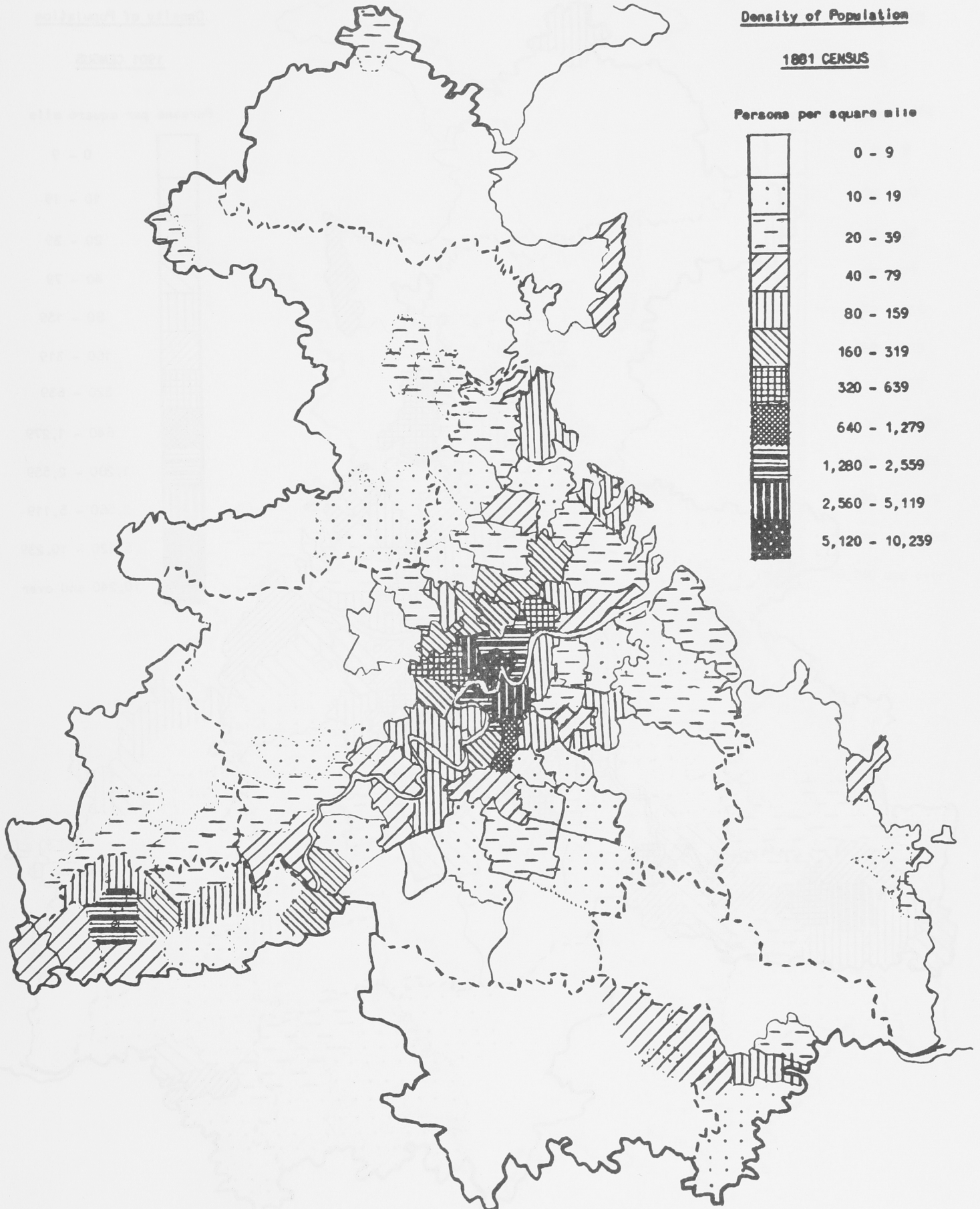
1861 CENSUS

Persons per square mile



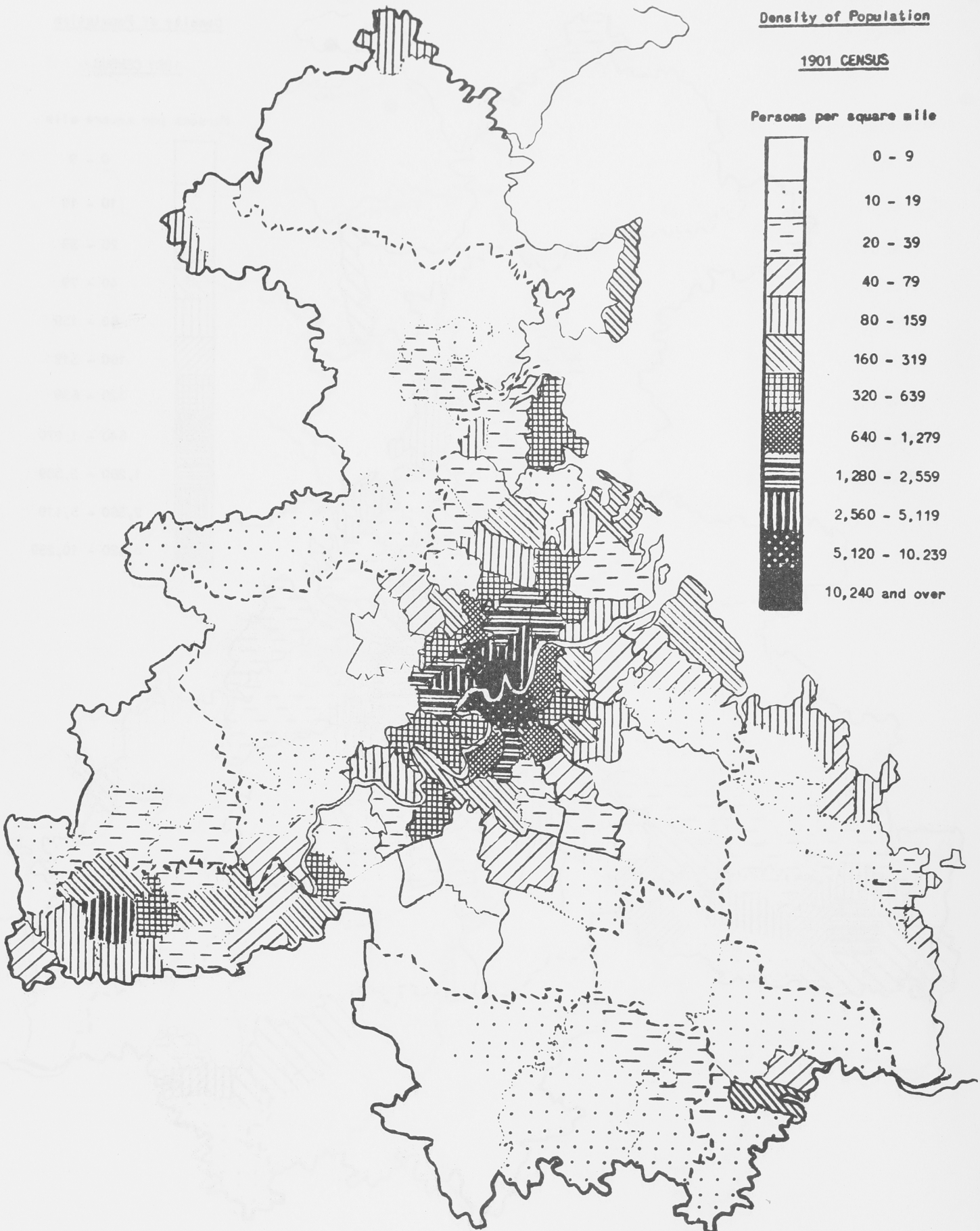
BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISIONDensity of Population1881 CENSUS

Persons per square mile



BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION**Density of Population****1901 CENSUS**

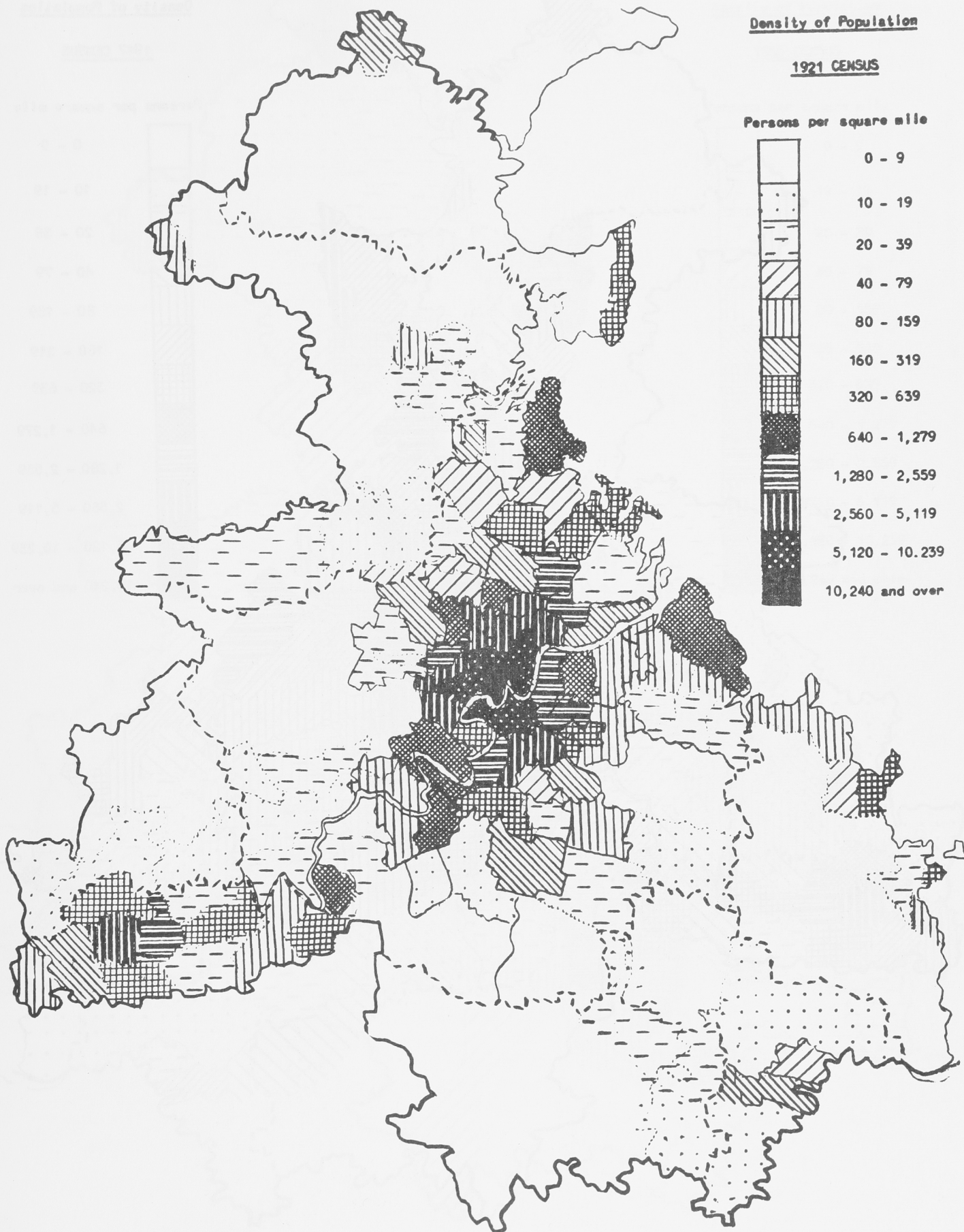
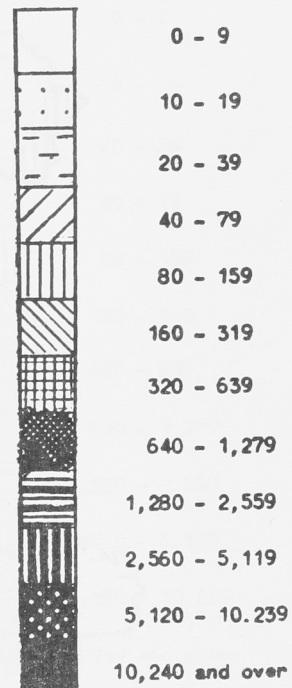
Persons per square mile



BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

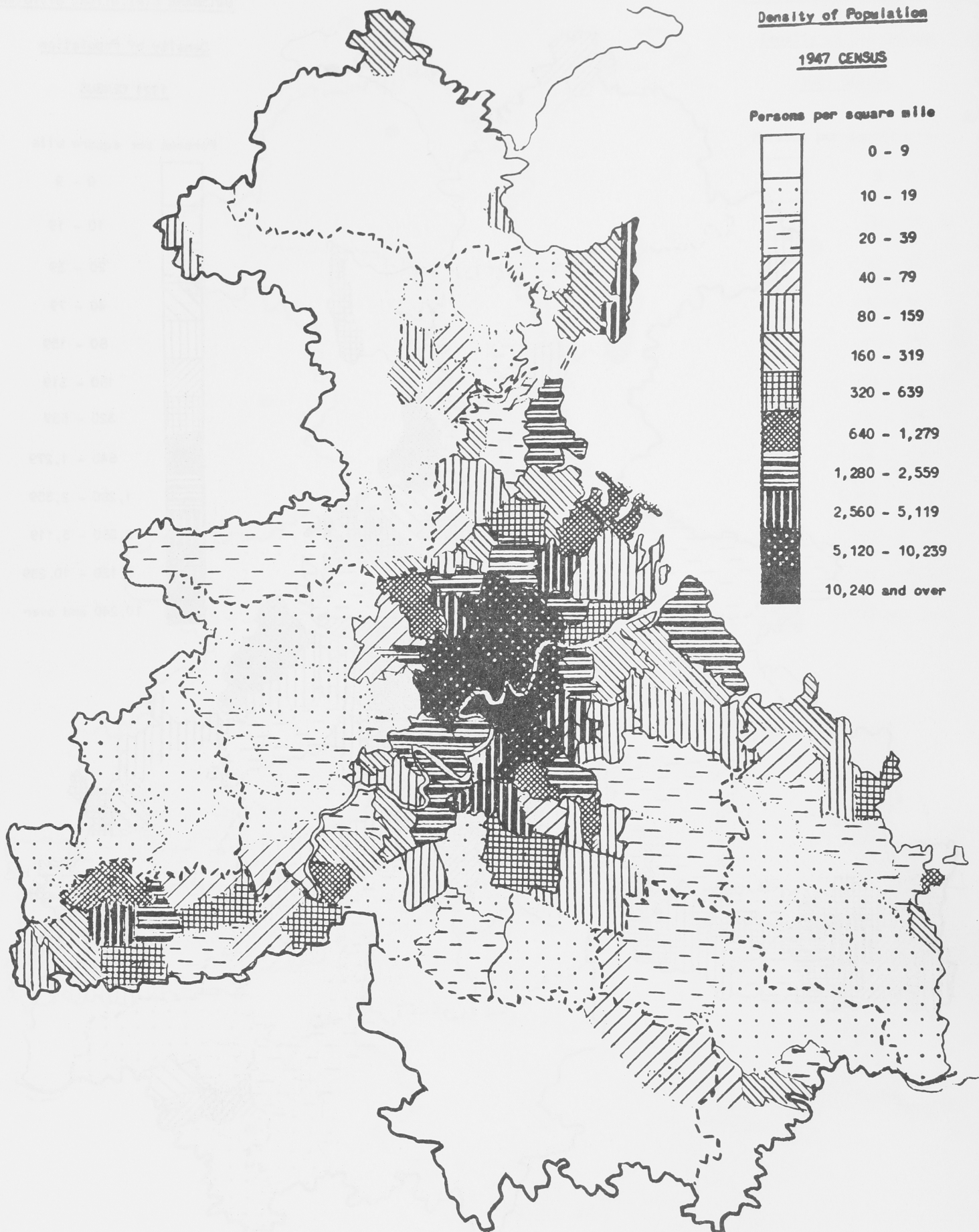
Density of Population1921 CENSUS

Persons per square mile



Density of Population1947 CENSUS

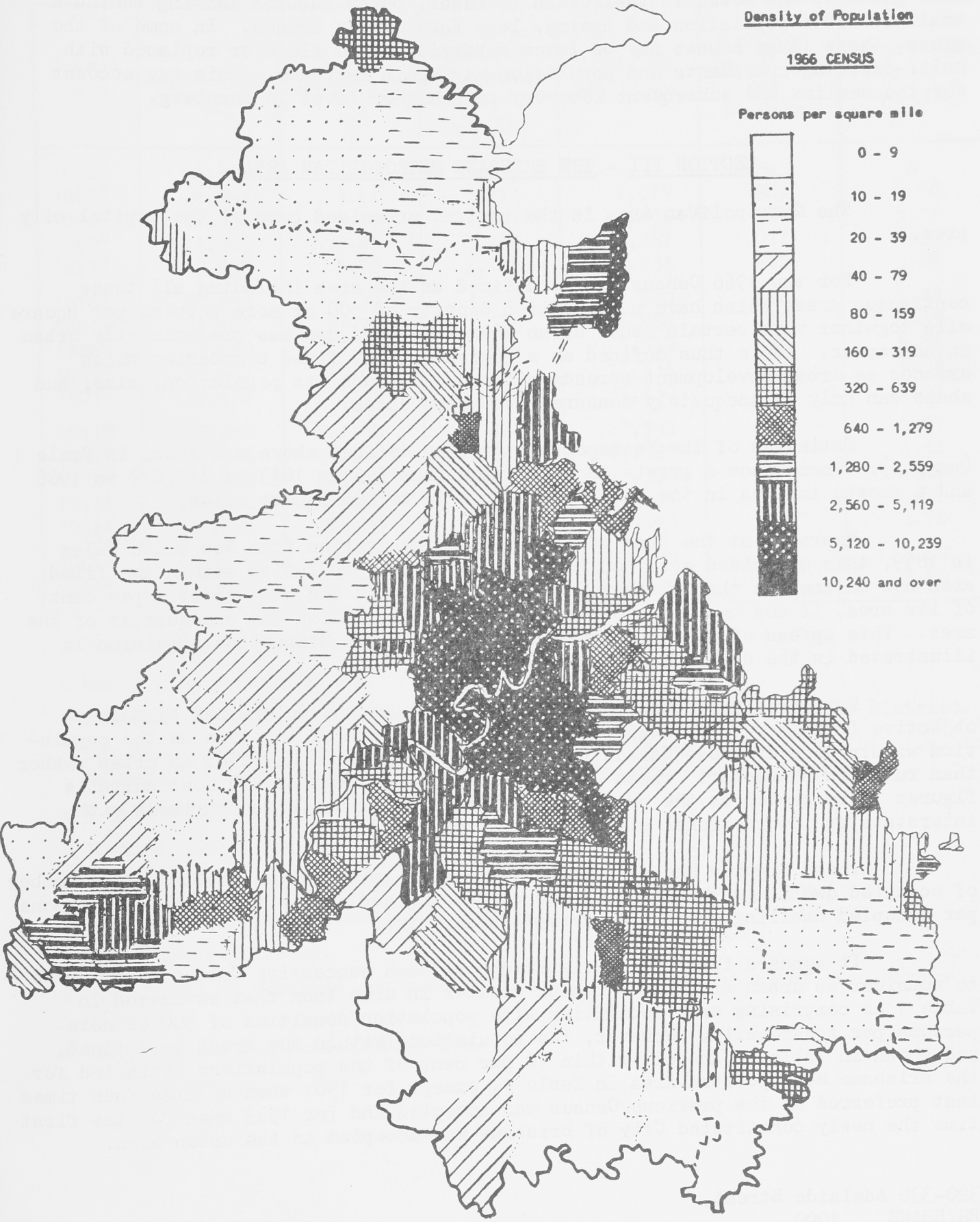
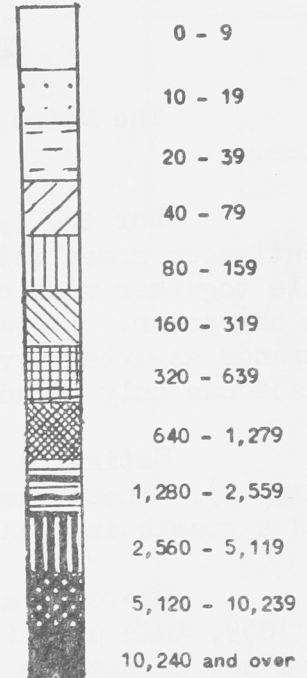
Persons per square mile



BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Density of Population1966 CENSUS

Persons per square mile



It would appear that about 40 years or so after the first really suburban development in an area, a decline sets in as the children of the early residents have grown up and moved in their turn to newer, outer suburbs leaving behind a smaller, older population and ageing, less fashionable houses. In some of the areas, these large houses may be later subdivided into flats or replaced with multi-dwelling apartments and population may again increase. This may account for the decline and subsequent recovery to a higher level in Fernberg.

SECTION III - THE BRISBANE METROPOLITAN AREA

The Metropolitan Area is the central urbanised core of the capital city area.

For the 1966 Census it was defined as the area including all those contiguous areas which have a population density of 500 or more persons per square mile together with certain other areas where the land use was predominantly urban in character. It is thus defined as a region without fixed boundaries which expands as urban development spreads outward. As such its population, size, and shape can only be adequately measured at Census dates.

Estimates of the Metropolitan Area as defined above are shown in Table 1 (page 2). These show a growth in population from 995 in 1845 to 718,822 in 1966 and a growth in area in the same period from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 236 square miles.

Whereas, at the time of Queensland's separation from New South Wales in 1859, this urbanised area had less than half the population within the fixed area now defined as the Brisbane Statistical Division and only about 1 per cent of its area, it now has over 90 per cent of the population and one-quarter of the area. This spread of urbanisation within the Brisbane Statistical Division is illustrated in the diagrams on pages 26 and 27.

For earlier Censuses, urban population was not determined by such an objective formula but was assessed by the Statistician of the time as the population within such of those Census subdivisions as he felt qualified as urban rather than rural in character. These assessments were regarded as the most suitable figures to be quoted as the population of Brisbane in making comparisons with interstate or international cities.

These figures are set out in Table 4, together with details of the number of occupied dwellings which reveal the continuing decline in the number of persons per occupied dwelling or in the average family size.

It appears that the Statisticians at each successive Census have tended to consider as urban Brisbane a region greater in area than that estimated in Table 1 as comprising only localities with population densities of 500 or more persons per square mile. However, the populations within the areas so defined, and shown in Table 4, are all within 10 per cent of the populations estimated for the Brisbane Metropolitan Area in Table 1, except for 1901 when an area four times that preferred at the previous Census was accepted and for 1933 when for the first time the newly constituted City of Brisbane was accepted as the urban area.

320-330 Adelaide Street,
BRISBANE 4000

31 December 1969

Table 4 - The Urban Population of Brisbane as Assessed at Successive Censuses

Census Date	Population	Area (Sq Miles)	Population Density (Persons per Sq Mile)	Occupied Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings per Sq Mile	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
1856 ^a	4,395	3.41	1,289	n	n	n
1861 ^b	6,051	3.41	1,774	1,029	302	5.88
1864 ^b	12,551	3.41	3,681	2,456	720	5.11
1868 ^b	14,265	3.41	4,182	3,467	1,017	4.12
1871 ^c	18,455	8.72	2,116	3,634	412	5.08
1876 ^c	26,953	8.72	3,091	4,920	564	5.48
1881 ^d	37,103	27.78	1,335	6,880	248	5.39
1886 ^e	73,649	75.84	971	13,379	176	5.51
1891 ^e	93,657	75.84	1,235	17,536	231	5.34
1901 ^f	119,428	314.16	380	21,430	68	5.57
1911 ^g	139,480	311.50	448	27,532	88	5.07
1921 ^h	209,946	210.60	997	43,935	209	4.44
1933 ⁱ	299,748	375.00	799	69,535	185	4.07
1947 ⁱ	402,030	375.00	1,072	99,771	266	3.77
1954 ⁱ	502,320	375.00	1,339	133,043	355	3.78
1961 ^j	621,550	474.25	1,311	168,639	356	3.60
1966 ^k	777,674	957.30	812	215,668	225	3.60

a Urban parts of Brisbane Police District.

b Municipality of Brisbane.

c Brisbane Municipality and those suburbs within the Brisbane Census District.

d Brisbane Census District and 6 subdivisions of Oxley Census District, i.e. the Kalinga, Windsor, Newmarket, Ithaca, Normanby, and Toowong areas.

e 5-mile radius from G.P.O.

f 10-mile radius from G.P.O.

g 21 Local Government Areas, 10 in part only.

h 18 Local Government Areas, 4 in part only.

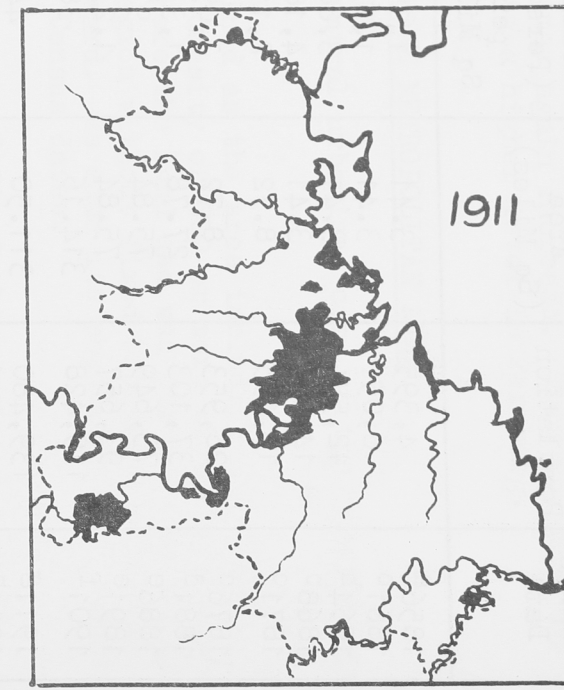
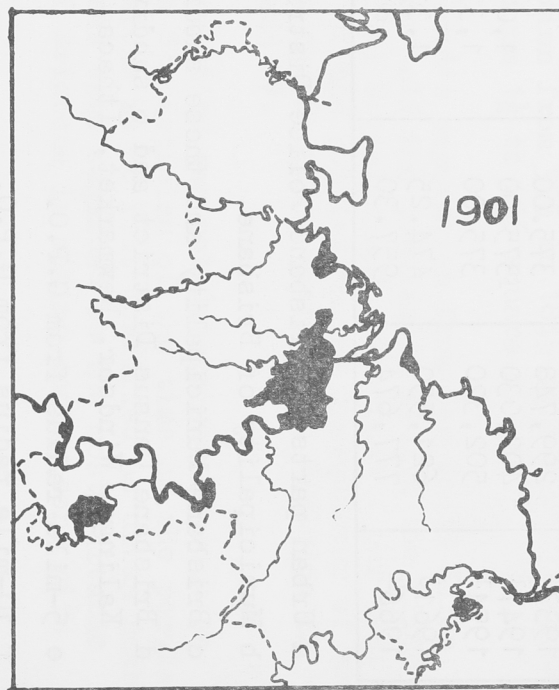
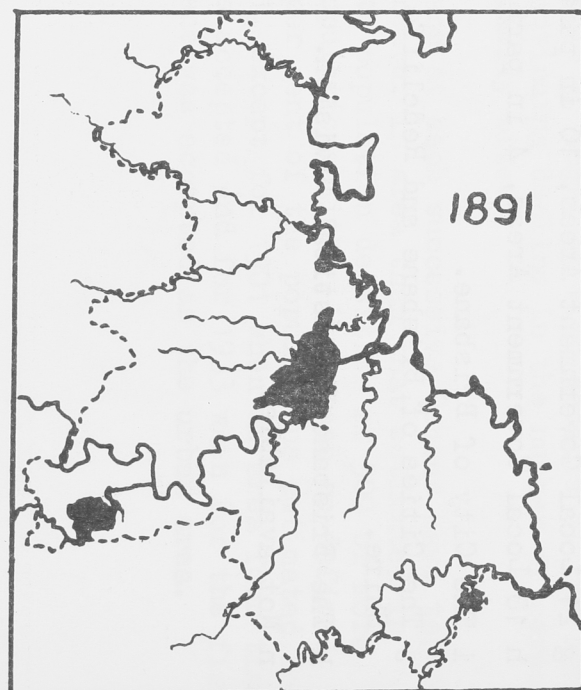
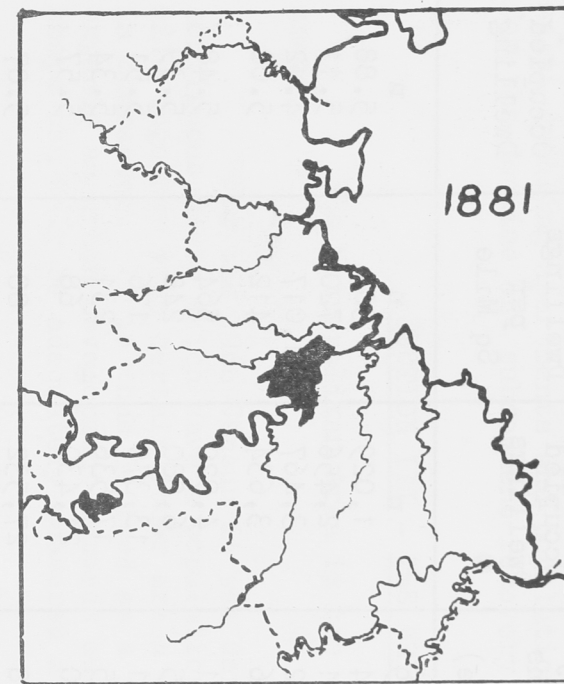
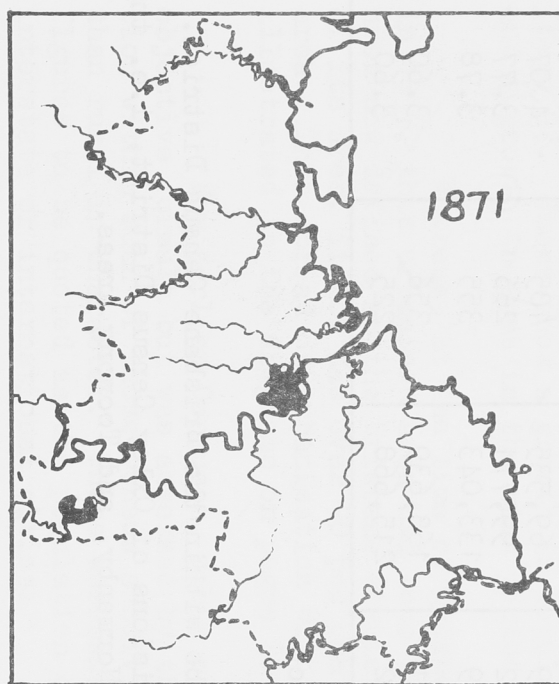
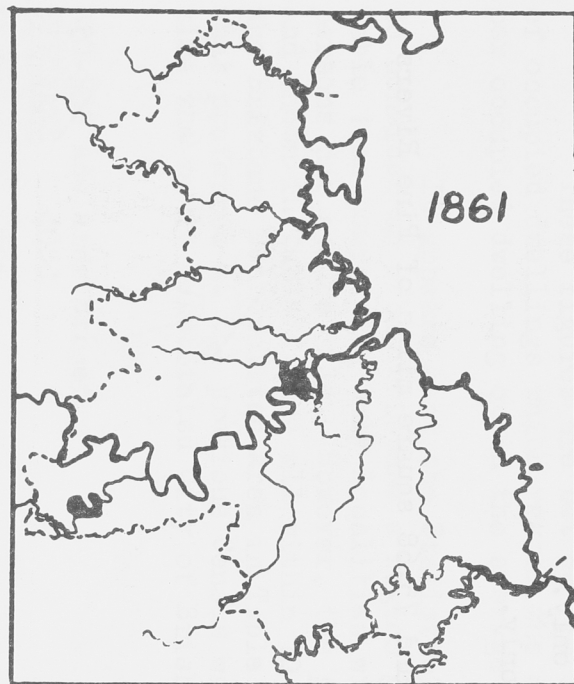
i The City of Brisbane.

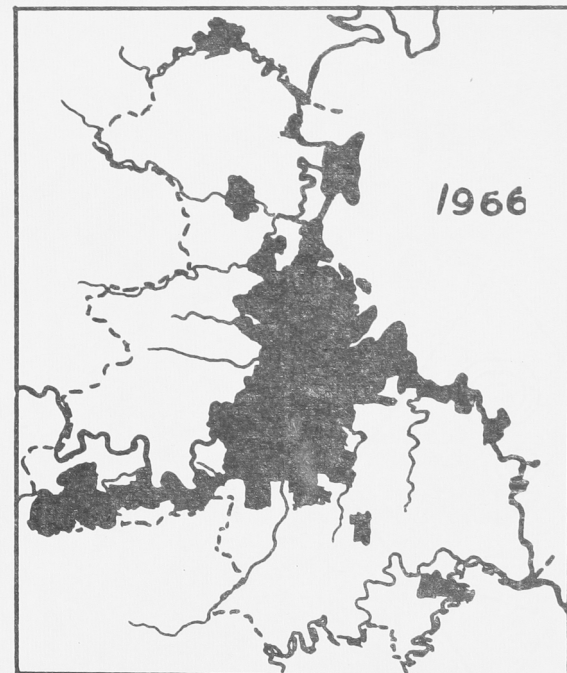
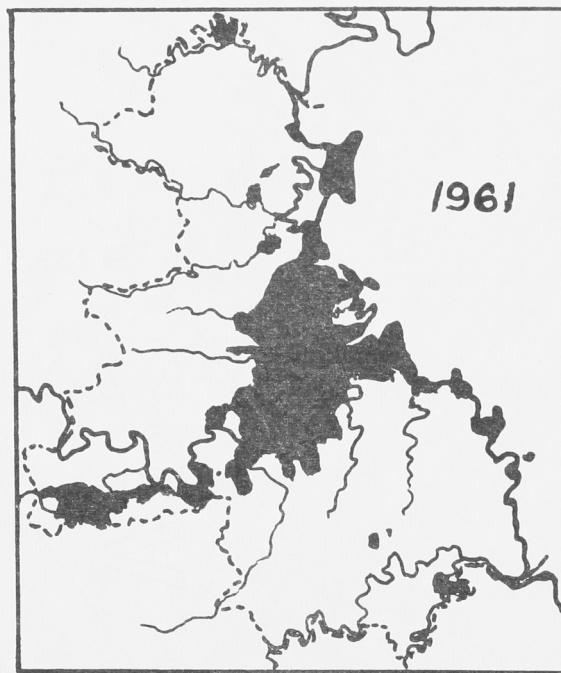
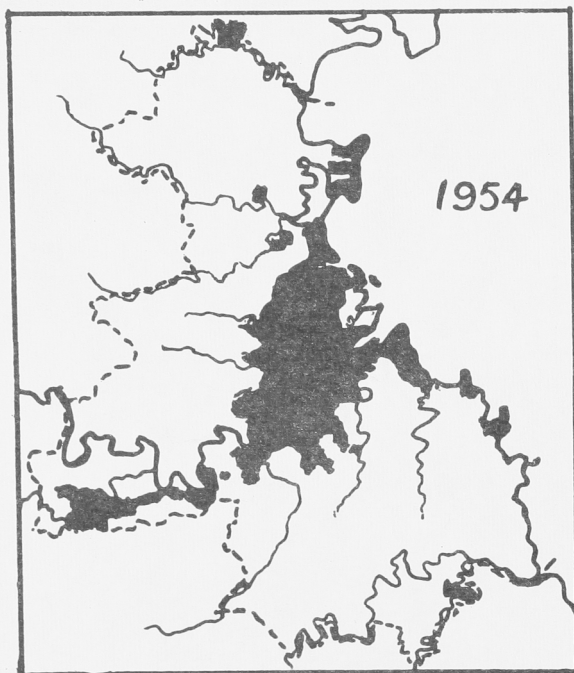
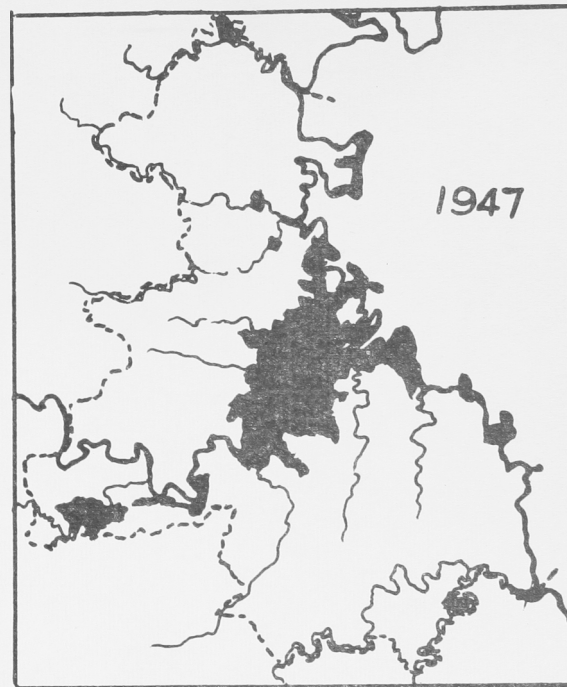
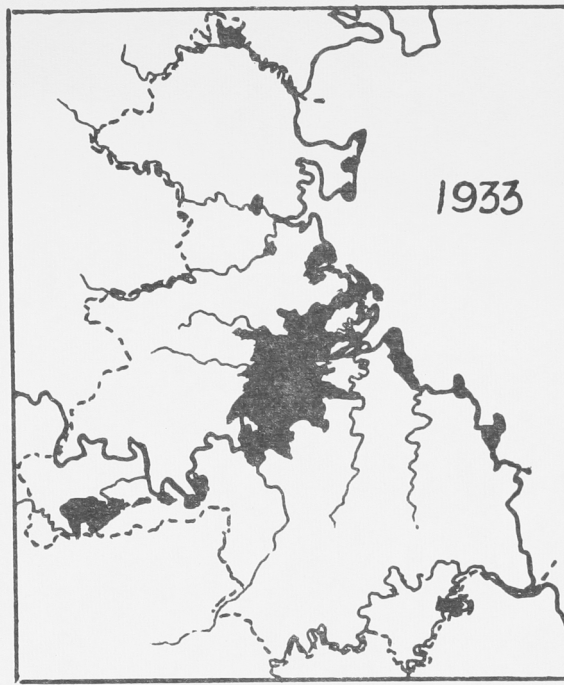
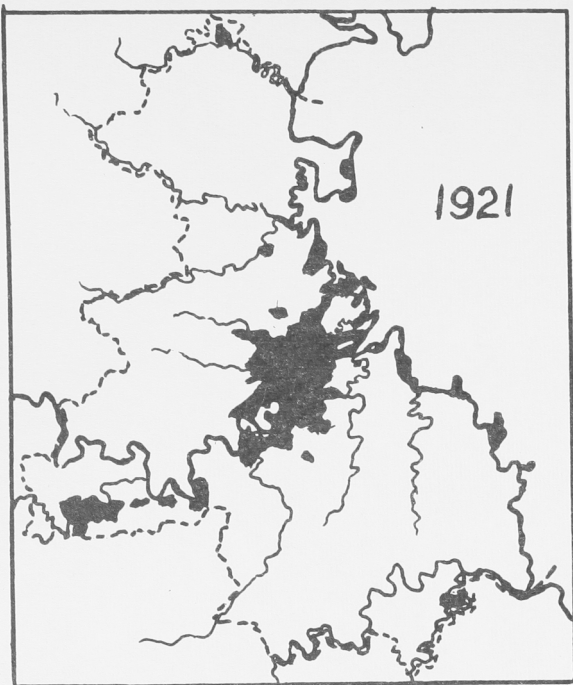
j The Cities of Brisbane and Redcliffe and 75.68 square miles of Pine Rivers Shire.

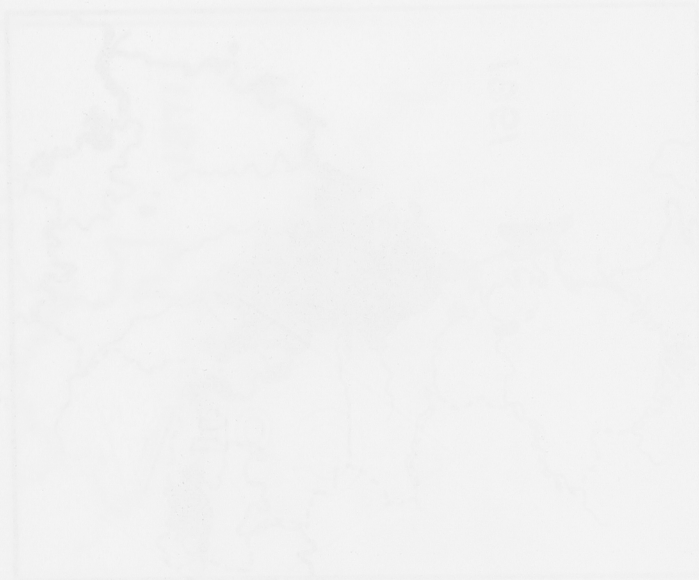
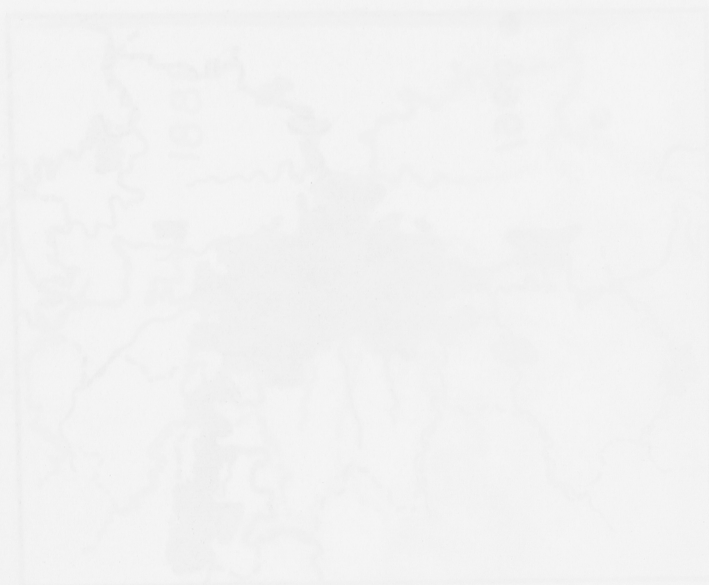
k The Brisbane Statistical Division.

n Not available.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRISBANE METROPOLITAN AREA







S/T 1980